

Velaminicoccus archaeovorur gen. nov. sp. nov.

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Table 1: Complete list of names proposed in the current register list.

Proposed Taxon	Etymology	Description	Parent Taxon	Type	Registry URL
Genus <i>Velaminicoccus</i>	[Ve.la.mi.ni.coc'cus] L. neut. n. <i>velamen</i> , covering; Gr. masc. n. <i>kokkos</i> , grain, seed, berry, coccus; N.L. masc. n. <i>Velaminicoccus</i> , a coccus with a covering	Members of the genus “ <i>Ca. Velaminicoccus</i> ” are obligately anaerobic, chemoheterotrophic bacteria. The only representative so far is the species “ <i>Ca. Velaminicoccus archaeovorur</i> ,” a predatory bacterium. The genus “ <i>Ca. Velaminicoccus</i> ” belongs to a lineage within the candidate division OP3 or phylum “ <i>Candidatus Omnitrophica</i> .”	<i>Velaminicoccaceae</i>	<i>Velaminicoccus archaeovorur</i> ^{Ts}	seqco.de/i:23772
Species <i>Velaminicoccus archaeovorur</i> ^{Ts}	[ar.chae.o.vo'rus] Gr. masc. adj. <i>archaios</i> , ancient; L. v. <i>voru</i> , to eat, to devour; N.L. masc. adj. <i>archaeovorur</i> , archaea (ancient microorganisms) devouring	The species is represented by the phylotype and strain LiM and its genome (GenBank number CP019384). The genome of 1.97 Mb has a GC content of 52.9%. OP3 LiM was highly enriched in a limonene-degrading methanogenic enrichment culture. Cells are coccoid. They are ultramicrobacteria 0.2 µm in diameter and occur free living and attached to other microorganisms. The bacterium is maintained in slowly growing <i>Methanosaeta</i> -rich methanogenic enrichment cultures in freshwater medium with low concentrations of limonene as the carbon source at 28°C. It can be visualized by the FISH probe OP3-565.	<i>Velaminicoccus</i>	INSDC Nucleotide: CP019384.1 ^{Ts}	seqco.de/i:23450